down by the Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 4th April, 1991.

During the years 1988-89, 89-90 and 90-91 the State of Bihar had collected cess to the tune of Rs. 622.12 crores, Rs. 606.91 crores and Rs. 397.65 crores respectively.

(c) Sale prices of minerals are generally determined by the mine owners/traders and are dependent on market conditions.

(d) Central Government do not generally procure minerals. Minerals are either produced by lessees or procured by mineral traders for use in mineral based industries or for exports.

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज भंडारों की खोज

4238. **श्री लवकुशीराम अग्रवाल :** क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में खनिज भंडारों की खोज करने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार वहां लौह-अयस्क पर आधारित कोई उद्योग लगाने पर विचार कर रही है, यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलराम सिंह यादव) : (क) और (ख) विभिन्न सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा अब तक किए गए सर्वेक्षण और गवेषण के फलस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के निम्नलिखित खनन योग्य भंडारों का अनुमान लगाया गया है :—

लौह अयस्क	–	1839.12 मिलियन टन
टिन	–	27.9 मिलियन टन
चूना पत्थर	–	1311.36 मिलियन टन
डोलोमाइट	–	80.39 मिलियन टन
बाक्साइट	–	0.37 मिलियन टन
ग्रेनेंड	–	500 मिलियन टन

भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण (जी० एस० आई०) इस समय बस्तर जिले में कोटरी लाइनमेंट जोन में स्वर्ण और आधार धातुओं के लिए खोज कर रहा है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

By-products of Durgapur steel plant

4239. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI K. K. VEERAPPAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) what are the by-products of D.S.P. Durgapur, give details of their quality and value of their sales, year-wise and month-wise for the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a list of registered traders and suppliers of raw-material and buyers of by-products; if so, give full details;

(c) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry by C.B.I. into all these sales; and

(d) if so, by when and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Durgapur Steel Plant produces by-products like Ammonium Sulphate and other coal chemicals. Details of the by-products for the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 (April, 1991—February, 1992), monthwise together with their sale value, are at Annexure. (*See* Appendix CLXII, Annexure No. 88) Details of specification/quality of these by-products are at Annexure. (*See* Appendix CLXII, Annexure No. 89)

(b) The names of the dealers of the Ammonium Sulphate and of the buyers of the Chemicals are at Annexure. (*See* Appendix CLXII, Annexure No. 90). The main raw material from which these by-products are extracted is coal, which is procured from Coal India Limited sources and is also imported by SAIL.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) For holding a CBI enquiry, prima-facie case is to be established based on material facts. SAIL has not received any complaints about malpractices being committed by the Durgapur Steel Plant in the sale of these by-products.

Sale of Steel Scrap by Durgapur Steel plant

4240. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

SHRI K. K. VEERAPPAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ignoring the claims of genuine claimants and real manufacturers the Managing Director of D.S.P. has sold different kinds of steel scraps to interested parties;

(b) if so, the details of the parties who purchased scraps for the last two years; and

(c) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry by CBI to investigate all scandals in scrap deals in D.S.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP) sells different kinds of Steel Scrap within the framework of policy guidelines issued by Steel Authority of India Ltd. The guidelines provide for priority being accorded, while selling to private agencies, to actual users, process industries and registered traders in that order; and for disposal through fixed prices, tender or auction. SAIL and Durgapur Steel Plant have stated that DSP has been generally following the guidelines without deviation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government are not aware of any scrap deal entered into by DSP, which warrants a CBI enquiry.

Production of Special grade Pig Iron

4241. DR. SANJAYA SINH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the present requirement of Special Grade Pig Iron in the country;

(b) the present production of the Special Grade Pig Iron in the country and the names of the Firms producing the same; and

(c) whether the demand for such Iron is likely to go up during the next three years; if so, the details of the steps Government propose to take to increase the production of such Pig Iron?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Pig Iron is broadly classifid into 2 categories i.e. Basic Grade Pig Iron used for steel making and Foundry Grade Pig Iron which has got wider applications, including the Foundry Industry. Demand for pig iron is assessed on overall basis and not grade-wise. Demand for pig iron for 1991-92 is estimated at 19.2 lakh tonnes.

(b) Total production of pig iron during the year 1991-92 (upto February, 1992) is estimated at 14.46 lakh tonnes, by the Steel Authority of India Limited, Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited. Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP) and M/s. Kalinga Iron Works. Barbil, Orissa. VSP has produced 4 lakh tonnes of low phos (phosphorus content less than 0.12 per cent) pig iron during the current year.

(c) Yes, Sir. The estimated demand during the next 3 years is as under:

1992-93,	2.00 lakh tonnes.
1993-94	23.10 lakh tonnes.
1994-95	25.30 lakh tonnes.

Steps taken by the Government to increase production of pig Iron include the following:

—Delicensing of the pig iron industry in 1986,

—Deregulation of iron and steel on 16-1-1992.

—Making available technology option to the prospective entrepreneurs for the production of pig iron through small blast furnaces.